|  |
| --- |
| Chapter 5 – Voting and Elections  1. In modern elections, candidates increasingly rely on which of the following to communicate information to voters?  a. ​Social media such as Facebook and Twitter  b. ​Newspaper advertisements  c. Interviews on network television and radio stations  d. ​Direct mail   2. Organizations created to collect and distribute contributions to political campaigns are referred to as  a. federal reserve banks.  b. political interest groups.  c. lobbies.  d. political action committees.   3. Which of the following statements regarding the Campaign Reform Act of 2002 is false?  a. It prohibits soft money to political parties.  b. It has increased individual hard money contribution limits.  c. It restricted the ability of corporations to run certain “electioneering” ads.  d. none of its provisions have been overturned by the Supreme Court.   4. In which case did the Supreme Court overturn a ban on unlimited independent expenditures made by corporations, unions, and nonprofit organizations in federal elections?  a. Buckley v. Valeo (1976)  b. McConnell v. FEC (2003)  c. Citizens United v. Federal Election Commission (2010)  d. Bush v. Gore (2000)   5. Which of the following is not true of Texas campaign finance regulations for state offices?  a. Restrictions on donation amounts apply only to some judicial candidates.  b. There are no disclosure requirements by candidates.  c. Lawmakers may not lobby for clients before state agencies.  d. Treasurers of campaign committees are required to file periodically with the Texas Ethics Commission.   6. Which of the following is the most likely reason that La Raza Unida did not continue to be politically effective?  a. Third parties are not legally allowed to participate in Texas politics.  b. The Texas Democratic Party has adopted issues appealing to Hispanic voters.  c. The Republican Party has pushed all other parties out of existence.  d. The Hispanic population in Texas has declined since the 1970s.   7. What percentage of Texas’s African American citizens say that they are Democrats?  a. 20 percent  b. 45 percent  c. 80 percent  d. 95 percent   8. The principal political activity of most Texans consists of  a. voting in general elections.  b. calling their elected officials.  c. writing letters to elected officials.  d. voting in primary elections.   9. Which of the following was not a device used in Texas to prevent many lower-income persons and blacks from voting after the Civil War?  a. Grandfather clause  b. Terrorist tactics by the Ku Klux Klan and other lawless groups  c. Poll tax  d. White primary   10. Why was the white primary so effective at preventing minorities from exercising their right to vote?  a. People who do not vote in the primary are not allowed to vote in the general election.  b. White Democrats nominated white candidates who virtually always won the general elections in the south.  c. It made primary elections too expensive for minorities to afford.  d. White primaries were really organizing meetings for the Ku Klux Klan.   11. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court disallow racial gerrymandering?  a. Brown v. Board of Education (1954)  b. Plessy v. Ferguson (1896)  c. U.S. v. Jones (2012)  d. Shaw v. Reno (1993)   12. In Texas, the responsibility of redistricting rests with the  a. governor.  b. state legislature.  c. sunset advisory board.  d. steering committee of the majority party.   13. As a result of the Shelby v. Holder case, the state of Texas  a. may once again institute a poll tax or voter registration fee.  b. is no longer required to obtain preclearance from the U.S. Department of Justice for its electoral district maps.  c. must create multi-member, at-large election districts for seats in the state legislature.  d. must now require that voters register more than once every five years.   14. Which of the following accurately describes trends in suffrage in the United States?  a. Voting rights have progressed to the point that no one over 18 in the United States is excluded from the right to vote, and state voting policies have all become identical to one another.  b. There has been little change over time in voting rights and voting policies among states.  c. Voting rights have steadily expanded and there has been a movement toward uniformity of voting policies among states.  d. More and more groups have been excluded from the right to vote over time, and state voting policies have become increasingly different from one another.   15. Low voter turnout in Texas is attributed to all of the following, except  a. voter fatigue from too many elections.  b. negative campaigning by candidates.  c. lack of information about candidates.  d. the repeal of laws that expanded suffrage.   16. Of the various socioeconomic factors that influence voter turnout, which is considered the strongest?  a. Gender  b. Religion  c. Party affiliation  d. Education   17. Which of the following would not be eligible to vote in Texas?  a. A convicted felon who has completed every aspect of his sentence  b. A person who had her 18th birthday 10 days before Election Day  c. A person who has been declared mentally incompetent by a court of law  d. An immigrant who has officially become a naturalized citizen   18. The basic geographic area for conducting national, state, district, and county elections is the  a. congressional district.  b. voting precinct.  c. county commissioner precinct.  d. municipality.   19. Preparing the official ballot for general elections is done by the county  a. clerk or elections administrator.  b. sheriff or constable.  c. elections board.  d. commissioners court.   20. The Texas Election Code requires that primary voters  a. keep their party affiliation secret until all votes have been counted.  b. never declare their party affiliation.  c. declare their party affiliation when registering to vote.  d. declare their party affiliation at the time of voting in the party’s primary. |